(e) whether in the period 1987-88 to 1990-91 this scheme was implemented in 64% of the primary schools;

(f) if so, what are the remaining areas still to be covered by the scheme; and

(g) why this scheme has not been introduced so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The basic objective of Operation Blackboard, which was started in 1987- 88, was to bring the existing primary schools in the country to a minimum standard of physical facilities by providing them with:—

(i) At least two reasonably large all weather rooms alongwith separate toilet facilities for boys & girls.

(ii) Atleast two teachers, as far as possible one of them a woman; and

(iii) Essential teaching learning material.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) As of now, assistance has been provided under the scheme to 99.9% of the primary schools.

बिना बारी के आबंटन का घपला

*377. **श्री मौलाना ओबैदुल्ला खान आजमी:**

क्या शहरी विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में सरकारी आवासों का बिना बारी आबंटन करने का घपला चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हकदार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को वर्षों तक सरकारी आवास नहीं मिल पा रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मकान मालिकों को भी सरकारी आवास आबंटित किये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या ऐसी प्रथा सही हकदार व्यक्तियों के प्रति सरासर अन्याय है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

शहरी विकास मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) (क) बिना बारी आबंटन सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा नियमों के तहत मंजूर किए जाते हैं;

(ख) पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, खाली व सुलभ होने और बारी आने पर आवास आबंटित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) से (ङ) जी, हां। निजी मकान वाले कार्मिक भी सरकारी आवास आबंटन (सामान्य पूल आवास-दिल्ली) नियमावली, 1963 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, बारी आने पर साधारण पूल आवास के आबंटन के हकदार हैं।

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes

*378. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the success of the urban poverty alleviation programmes; if so, what are the salient features and whether any decision has been taken to broadbase the programme;

(b) what is the number of urban poor who have benefited through the programme and whether Government are aware that there have been several drawbacks in the implementation and what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the allocation made in 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 to each of the states under different components of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The implementation of Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme is reviewed periodically through meetings in Delhi and discussions at State Headquarters, in order to assess the achievement of targets and to take remedial measures to tackle shortfall, if any. The last such review has been in July, 1994. There is at present no proposal, as such, to broadbase the programme.

(b) Since the launching of the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which include Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), following number of urban poor have been benefited under the two programmes as on 31.07.1994: